

THANKS TO JACKSON.

HOW GRATEFUL CITIZENS HONORED THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

Drawing the Sturdy General and Democrat Who Lived in the light of the Multitude—How the Crescent City Celebrated Seventy Years Ago.

LACKS but one of being four-score years, on Jan. 8, 1894, since Andrew Jackson fought and won the battle of New Orleans—a battle lost, all things considered, stands without parallel in the annals of human fighting. The celebration of thanksgiving with which the hero was received by the people of New Orleans a few days after the battle was characteristic of the people and the times.

The story of the fight has often been told. The fact, not known for some weeks afterward, that the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent a day and a fortnight before the battle does not detract a jot from the fame of the sturdy soldier who won along with his victory over the British the liberty of his contemporaries and a shrine in the hearts of Americans as long as the republic shall last.

Jackson did some hard fighting in Florida just before he went to New Orleans. Victory had been uniformly with his arms, and his coming was eagerly awaited at the Crescent City. As soon as he arrived on Dec. 8, 1814, he set about putting the city in a state of defense. On Dec. 23 he made the celebrated night attack on the last division of the British, which had effected a landing some eight miles down the river from the city. The losses on both sides from this engagement were about 200 killed and wounded, equally divided. On New Year's day there was another engagement, which resulted in defeat for the British. Then both sides began to prepare for what both thought was sure to be a decisive engagement as far as New Orleans was concerned, little dreaming that neither had any further cause to fight.

The British forces numbered 12,000 men. There were but 5,000 Americans, and hardly half of them fired a shot during the short, hot fight that began with daybreak on that January morning 79 years ago. When the contest was over, the loss in killed to the English stood up 700, in wounded twice as many and in prisoners 500. The Americans lost but 8 killed and 12 wounded, and but 25 minutes elapsed between the firing of the first and last shot.

It was not until Jan. 23 that Jackson with his army re-entered New Orleans. The conquering hosts were met in the suburbs by an enthusiastic throng, including almost the entire population of the city, of all ages and both sexes, and were greeted with the most extravagant expressions of gratitude and delight.

Jan. 23 was set apart by the municipal authorities as a day of thanksgiving. To the preparations for the observance of that day the utmost energies of all were bent. Dismounted cannon ushered in the dawn of a typically bright subtropical winter morning. During the previous day and night men and women had been busily engaged in decorating with evergreens the old Spanish cathedral in which the religious ceremonies were to be held. In front of the cathedral in the center of the public square, where the equestrian statue of Jackson now stands, a temporary arch of triumph had been erected. It was supported by six Corinthian columns and festooned with flowers and evergreens.

Beneath the arch stood two beautiful little girls holding in their hands a civic crown of laurel. Near them were two young women personating Liberty and Justice. ranged in two rows, extending from the arch to the cathedral, were young girls, the very flower of the creole beauty of that city, full of female levityness, robed in white, veiled in blue gauze and each bearing on her breast a silver star. Those personated the states and territories of the Union that the hero of to-day had done much to preserve from the vandal hand of the British invader. Each of these girls carried a basket of flowers and a flag bearing the name of the state or territory she represented. Behind each a lance upholding a shield,

LIFTED HIS TO THEIR SHOULDERS.

first, as he wore civilian's dress, but when he was recognized there was a mighty cheer. The judge trembled, but Jackson smiled and said:

"Proceed with your sentence. There is no danger here. There shall be none, for the same hand that protected the city from the invader will protect this court."

Then the judge drew a long breath and imposed a fine of \$1,000 for contempt of court. With but a murmur the military man drew out his check-book and wrote his name at the bottom of a slip of paper for that amount. The crowd watched in silence for a moment, and then broke loose in tassas for the judge and cheers for the general. As Jackson stepped into the street he was lifted upon the shoulders of a dozen men, who placed him in a carriage and releasing the horses dragged him to the house of a friend, where he addressed the multitude to temperate plauds, and entreated them to show their appreciation of the blessings of the peace he had won for them by obeying the laws of their country.

Shortly after this Jackson returned to his estate in Tennessee, which he had left to prosecute the war on the gulf coast.

There for some time he lived in the log house that still stands near the famous Hermitage built some years later to please his wife. There in the woods he was forced to begin anew the battle of life, for he had suffered serious pecuniary loss during the war by reason of mismanagement of his estate, and was forced to sell off the improved part of his lands and set about to raise fresh acres from the wilderness.

The victory of New Orleans was commemorated by a small medal, duplicates of which were circulated freely through the country, but the \$1,000 which Jackson paid for contempt of court was not refunded to him for 30 years or more, and then by special act of congress.

It was 13 years after the battle of New Orleans, in 1853, that Jackson was elected president of the United States. He made a gallant fight for the high honor in 1854, and in fact then secured a larger number of electoral and popular votes than any other candidate, but the electoral votes of Henry Clay were turned over to John Quincy Adams, who took the seat that rightfully belonged to Jackson. When the hero of New Orleans did enter the White House, he made up for lost time in the vigor with which he carried out his policy. He served two terms, during which he strengthened his hold upon his worshippers—a weaker term would not properly describe his adherents—and deepened the lines that divided him from his opponents, and, as during his military career, managed to "keep things moving" every day.

Andrew Jackson was born in 1767 in North Carolina and died at the Hermitage in Tennessee in 1845.

D. MARSHALL



PLACED THE CROWN ON HIS HEAD.
on which was inscribed the arms of the state or territory represented, was stuck in the ground. These lances were joined by evergreen branches.

When all was ready, General Jackson, accompanied by his staff, passed through the gate of the grand square, and, while cannon roared and the populace cheered and shouted, passed between the lines of mounted New Orleans creole battalion to the raised door of the arch. As he advanced he was saluted with a stately motion, and the little girls placed the civic crown upon his head. Then the most beautiful of all the creole maidens of New Orleans, a Miss Kerr, who had been

chosen to personify Louisiana, spoke for her native state and city words of thanks and congratulation to the victor of New Orleans. When he had replied in a few short phrases, he passed on between the rows of young women, who strewed the ground before him with flowers as he walked.

The Abbe du Bourg met the hero and his staff at the cathedral door. This high priest was attired in all the splendor and majesty of his pontifical robes and supported by a college of clergymen in priestly garments, and the multitude was hushed while the simple words of the girl were amplified into a more sonorous address of gratitude by the lips of the cleric. Then the chief was escorted to a conspicuous seat near the altar of the cathedral, and the choir and congregation chanted the "Te Deum Laudamus." This closed the formal service, but it was long because of the press of people, who yearned to see their "savior," as they delighted to call him, at close range; before that simple soldier could make his way to his quarters. The remainder of the day was given up to jollification, and at night there was a general illumination, and the merrymaking lasted till the dawn of the following morning.

But it must not be imagined that there was no other feeling than that of gratitude toward the hero of New Orleans. There was a faction in the Louisiana legislature in strong opposition to the general sentiment of adoration for the general, and its power was such that when the officers and troops were thanked by resolution for defending the city and state the leader's name was omitted from the list of those to whom gratitude was expressed. This open slip in the face of the people abashed, and to add to the excitement a sheet was circulated at the suggestion of a member of the legislature wherein divers acts of the victor and his prolongation of martial law were vehemently attacked. This stirred Jackson's blood, and he ordered the arrest of the legislator. Judge Hall of the United States supreme court issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case, but the prisoner was not released, and more, the judge's action was declared to be a violation of martial law by Jackson, who promptly expelled him from the city. There came a time of course when martial law must cease, and then the judge returned to New Orleans and had his innings.

Before his bar the general was haled, and promptly he obeyed. His entry into the courtroom was not noticed at

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Annual Epiphany Party of Grace Cathedral Vestry.

MRS. P. G. NOEL SECURES THE RING.

Items of Interest About Topeka People and Visitors in Town.

The social event of the year in Episcopalian circles is the Epiphany party. This event is participated in by the clergy and vestry of the church and it was celebrated in this city on Saturday evening.

Mr. Dr. Sheldon was the queen, and her entertainment of the clergy and vestry at her private parlors in the Copeland was elegant and elaborate. The guests were invited in 7 o'clock dinner was served in the Copeland dining room, it was an elaborate 8-course affair and all of the ingenuity of the chief cook was brought into service on the dishes. The parlors were exquisitely decorated with ferns, smilax and cut flowers and on the centre table covered with smilax, was the all important "cake" which decided who shall be queen the next year.

After it had been cut the ring was found. In the place held by Mrs. P. G. Noel, who is queen for the next year. C. R. O'Donnell was marching king. The guests of the occasion were Bishop and Mrs. Thomas, Dean and Mrs. Colwell, Myers and Medes F. J. Kellam, F. W. Giles, D. W. Nells, Wm. Henderson, P. G. Noel, C. B. O'Donnell, T. D. Thacher, James Moore.

The members of the Topeka club will hold their annual meeting Thursday evening and after their business has been finished the evening will be spent in card playing and a general good time.

Mrs. J. J. Shellabarger will entertain the Ladies' Society of the M. E. church tomorrow afternoon.

A. A. Hurd, general solicitor for Kansas for the Santa Fe, left yesterday for the east.

Mrs. Elsie Wheeler will return to Mandan tomorrow.

Mrs. Mattie Jones will return to Lawrence tomorrow.

Mrs. C. U. Phillips, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Houten, returned to St. Joseph yesterday.

Mrs. G. J. McVane will entertain on Wednesday evening for Mrs. W. K. Gillett of Chicago, and Mrs. Dwyer of New York.

Mrs. G. P. Ashton will entertain thirty families at a thimble party Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Bert Miller, of Illinois, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lewis.

Harry Oliver was in Kansas City last week.

About fifty of Ruth Olson's friends pleasantly surprised her on her fourteenth birthday, Friday evening.

Miss Lena Sharp will give a party Thursday evening.

J. H. Moss has returned from Chicago.

"Barbara" and "My Neighbor's Wife" will be repeated at Library hall Monday evening, January 15. Adelma Williams will take the roles played by Marc Robins.

Mr. Eugene Hagan will give a dinner this evening for Miss Wheeler of Marion, and the party will occupy a box at "Stuart Robinson" afterward.

Mrs. Charles Gregory of Wyandus, Pa., who has been visiting Mrs. Henry Keeler, left today for California.

Mrs. W. C. Smith will give a "fad" party Wednesday afternoon for the Pansy Club young ladies.

Miss Florence Levi, daughter of Jacob Levi, will be married Wednesday evening to Mr. Louis Marx of Great Bend, Kansas.

Many guests from out of town will attend the wedding.

Miss Ollie O'Brien returned today from a visit to Fort Supply.

Mrs. John Kucynski and daughter Anna left today for California, where they expect to remain a year.

Miss Margaret Ballou of Lawrence is the guest of Miss Susie Gray.

Mrs. Frank Manspeaker will return

Thursday to Beatrice, Neb. Mrs. Ed. Hindman will accompany her.

Mr. Geo. Sharitt and daughter Sue left yesterday for Galveston, Tex.

Mrs. Frost and daughter Elizabeth, and Miss Mamie Frost returned to Gatesburg, Ill., today.

J. C. Murray of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting in the city.

O. M. Irwin went to Clifto yesterday on business.

Mrs. Florence Martin of St. Louis, is the guest of relatives in town.

Miss Maggie Avery will return from Chicago this week.

Mrs. L. H. Crandall and Miss Crandall will give a reception Friday afternoon at their home on Western avenue.

Mrs. J. Lee Knight is visiting her daughter in Kansas City.

Mrs. Irene Leonard spent a few days last week with Miss Curtis Clark.

Mrs. L. Samuels and children left Sunday for Chicago, to visit her parents, and will be gone a month.

Miss Achas Brewer will entertain a few intimate friends Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. W. E. Gillett of Chicago and Mrs. Dwyer of New York.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold a "carpet rag" social tomorrow night.

The Methodist church choir are arranging to present the cantata of "Ruth" in a short time.

The "Want to Know" club will meet at the residence of Mrs. H. F. Morris tomorrow afternoon.

Rev. W. L. Byers will preach every Sunday at the corner of Kansas avenue and Morris street Timon was thrown out of the car but not hurt, and the last seen of the horse he was making a bee line for Hudson's Bay.

Bishop Thomas preached at the church of the Good Shepherd last night.

Mrs. A. J. Arnold has been elected a vice-president of the Associated charities.

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Chancery Court said: "Regardless of the currency I want that recent events in India and the United States have increased its importance, but I am still of the opinion the methods proposed for the restoration of silver have proved impracticable, and I have good grounds for believing that renewed attempts on foot for common deliberations between the two governments on this subject would at present be unwise."

"On the other hand I admit that in view of the interest taken in this question which touches nearly all that concerns commerce, there is danger it may be taken out of the hands of the competing judges and intermingled with the struggles of wide sections of population."

"I am satisfied, therefore, in addition to the official inquiry already proceeding, to hear the opinions of experts and traders in the various professions and trades for the raising of the market value of silver, and necessary steps have already been taken to bring about this hearing."

Government had to take it up.

London, Jan. 8.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says Chancellor Caprivi's letter in reply to the conservative association